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to all. In *lūk-u-taka*, to be white, the root *taka* may be compared with the Hidatsa *at^a ū-ki*, white. (Could the Hidatsa have borrowed this from the Arikara?) Head in Pawnee is *püks'-u*, in Dhegiha, *pa*; foot in Pawnee is *ūs'-u*, in the Siouan languages, *si*, *isi*, etc. A careful comparison of the Pawnee with the Biloxi, Hidatsa, and other archaic languages of the Siouan group will be apt to repay the student.

J. OWEN DORSEY.

Man and Woman: A Study of Secondary Sexual Characters. By Havelock Ellis. London, 1894. Walter Scott. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. 408 pp., ill., 12mo. \$1.25.

The woman question, after being discussed from many points of view, arrives at last at the doors of anthropology. Lombroso, Ferrari, Mason, Ward, and now Havelock Ellis take it up as a study in natural history. In the volume here considered the author devotes a chapter to the industrial side of primitive woman's life. The rest of the volume is taken up with the discussion of sexual characters, the growth and proportions of the body, the senses and sensibilities, physical vigor, intellect, metabolism, hypnotic phenomena, emotionalism, morbid psychic phenomena. Eliminating hasty generalizations not sufficiently demonstrated, the author concludes that there is greater variability in men than in women. With this we agree. Another conclusion is the greater precocity of women, giving them the characters of short men or of children. Furthermore the author does not agree that woman is undeveloped man, nor that the child life is less perfect than the adult life. On the whole, Mr. Ellis sees his problem in front of him and decides that many questions supposed to have been settled about the sexes will have to be reviewed.

O. T. MASON.
